

Matsumoto *et al.*, *Biochem. J.* 239: 717-722 (1986)

Kanai *et al.*, *FEBS Lett.* 258: 199-202 (1989)

Please amend this application as follows:

IN THE CLAIMS

Please cancel claims 27, 28, 37, and 42-47 and amend claims 21, 23-26, 29-32, 34-36, 38, and 39. Please substitute the following amended version of claims 21, 23-26, 29-32, 34-36, 38, and 39:

1 21. (Amended) A method of conferring resistance to pathogenic fungi on a plant
2 using a DNA sequence encoding a member of the sarcotoxin 1 family or homolog thereof, the
3 method comprising the steps of: transforming a plant cell by introducing the DNA sequence
4 encoding the member of the sarcotoxin 1 family or homolog thereof; and regenerating the
5 transformed plant cell into a transgenic plant expressing the member of the sarcotoxin 1 family or
6 homolog thereof, wherein the DNA encoding the member of the sarcotoxin 1 family or homolog
7 thereof is in an expression vector, said expression vector comprising an expression cassette
8 comprising a first plant promoter induced by stress and a second plant promoter which is
9 constitutively expressed, wherein the first plant promoter and the second plant promoter are
10 positioned adjacent to each other, and wherein the transgenic plant has enhanced resistance to
11 pathogenic fungi as compared to a corresponding untransformed plant.

1 23. (Amended) The method according to claim 21, wherein the member of the
2 sarcotoxin 1 family or homolog thereof is sarcotoxin 1a.

1 24. (Amended) The method according to claim 21, wherein the expression cassette
2 comprising the DNA sequence encoding the member of the sarcotoxin 1 family or homolog thereof
3 is operably linked to the first plant promoter and a drug resistance gene is operably linked to the
4 second plant promoter.

1 25. (Amended) The method according to claim 21, wherein the DNA sequence
2 encoding the member of the sarcotoxin 1 family or homolog thereof is operably linked to a plant
3 gene via the hinge region of a tobacco chitinase gene.

1 26. (Amended) The method according to claim 21, wherein the DNA sequence
2 encoding the member of the sarcotoxin 1 family or homolog thereof is operably linked to a signal
3 sequence from a plant gene.

1 29. (Amended) The method according to claim 21, wherein the promoter induced by
2 stress is the promoter of the tobacco PR-1a gene.

1 30. (Amended) The method according to claim 24, wherein the expression cassette
2 further comprises the terminator of the tobacco PR-1a gene operably linked downstream of the DNA
3 sequence encoding the member of the sarcotoxin 1 family or homolog thereof.

1 31. (Amended) The method according to claim 21, wherein the second plant
2 promoter is the cauliflower mosaic virus 35S promoter.

1 32. (Amended) A plant which confers resistance to pathogenic fungi, the plant
2 comprising an expression vector comprising an expression cassette comprising a DNA sequence
3 encoding a member of the sarcotoxin 1 family or homolog thereof operably linked to a promoter
4 induced by stress and a drug resistance gene operably linked to a constitutively expressed promoter,
5 wherein the promoter induced by stress and the constitutively expressed promoter are positioned
6 adjacent to each other, wherein the transgenic plant has enhanced resistance to pathogenic fungi as
7 compared to a corresponding untransformed plant.

1 34. (Amended) The plant according to claim 32, wherein the member of the
2 sarcotoxin 1 family or homolog thereof is sarcotoxin 1a.

1 35. (Amended) The plant according to claim 32, wherein the DNA sequence
2 encoding the member of the sarcotoxin 1 family or homolog thereof is operably linked to a plant
3 gene via the hinge region of a tobacco chitinase gene.

1 36. (Amended) The plant according to claim 32, wherein the DNA sequence
2 encoding the member of the sarcotoxin 1 family or homolog thereof is operably linked to a signal
3 sequence from a plant gene.